ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD SEEM TO WANT

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington Aug 12—The phenomenal growth of American manufacturing industries is illustrated by figures just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the imports and exports of manufactures of iron and steel. These tables show that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel the fiscal year 1838 were five times as great as 1859, more than double those in any year prior to 1895, and 23 per cent greater than in 1897. On the other hand, the imports of manufactures of iron and steel in 1808 were in value but ene-sixth of those of 1800, one-fourth those of 1888 and one-half

To quote the official figures, the exports from the United States of all articles classified as "manufactures of fron and steel" amounted in 1880 to \$14,-716,524, in 1896 to \$25,512,208, in 1896 to \$41,160,877, in 1897 to \$57,464,872 and in 1898 to \$70,267,527. Meantime the imports of manufactures of iron and steel, which in 1899 were \$71,06,620, fell by 1890 to \$11,673,201, by 1896 to \$25,238,100, and in 1808 to \$12,615,913. Thus, while the exports of manufactures of fron steel are in 1838 five times those of 1880, the aports of the same class of articles were in 1898 than one-fifth those of 1889. In 1899 imports of manufactures of iron and steel were five times as much as exports, while in 1998 exports of iron and were more than five times as much as imports. American manufacturers have, since 1880, taken possession of five-sixths of that portion of the home market which was held by foreign manufacturers of fron and steel, and have at the same increased their sales in foreign markets 400 ent. While the imports of iron and steel were trom \$11,660,660 to \$12,000,660, the exports of me class of articles increased from \$14,000,000 to 0.000.

to 10.00.00.

While the list of articles of iron and steel is an elaborate one, and a decrease in imports has occurred in hearty all articles. It is practicable to point out a few of the more important. Under the point out a few of the more important. Under the classification of lingots, blooms, since, billets and hars of steel," the importations of 1888 were 44, 48, 683 pounds, and in 188 only 20.22, 157 pounds. Wire rod importants, which in 1888 were 75, 283, 569 pounds, were in 1888, 28, 20, 309 pounds. Imports of chains, which in 1888 were 2, 253, 250 nounds, were in 1888 were 2, 253, 250 nounds, were in 1888 tree 2, 253, 250 nounds, were in 1888 were 2, 253, 253 nounds.

On the other hand, the increase in exports of the leading articles of this character has been equally striking. The exports of bar from in 1888 were only 1, 568, 425 pounds, and in 1888 were 12, 258, 425 pounds, and in 1888 were 12, 258, 425 pounds.

On the other hand, the increase in exports of the leading articles of this character has been equally 1, 568, 425 pounds, and in 1888 were 12, 258, 425 pounds, and in 1888 were 13, 258, 450 pounds.

On the exports in 185 were 11, 253, 561 pounds, and in 1898 were 154, 63, pounds, while wire halls, which in 1888 were 154, 63, pounds, were in 1898 22, 34, 69 pounds.

Of locomotive engines, the value exported was in 1888 the amount was 12, 734, 195 pounds, and in 1898 3, 86, 1924 pounds.

THEY LIKE AMERICAN THINGS. list of articles of iron and steel is an

THEY LIKE AMERICAN THINGS.

people of all parts of the world seem to have developed a liking for American manufactures of iron and steel. American sewing machines hum in Africa, the East Indies, Colombia, Cuba, Central America and the Islands of Oceanica, American telegraph instruments elick in Japan, China, Australia, Russia and in all ports of Europe, American wire nails go to all European countries, to Cancada, British Honduras, all the Central American States, Mexico, British West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico and the South American States, China, British Alstraliasia, British Africa and Liberia; atel rails and locomotives go to Australia, China, Indiana, Indiana, American electrical machinery is attracting the attention of the world, and during the last year Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, taly, the United Kingdom, Argentina, Brazil, dexico, Japan, British Australasia, British Africa and French Africa have been among its purchasers, nevery country in the world and in practically iron and steel. American sewing machines hum in table shows by years the value

THE PURCELL COMPANY'S SUIT.

JUDGE COLE REFUSES AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

shington, Aug. 12.—In the fairful Court to-day Judge Cole rendered a decision in the Purcell Com-pany envelope contract case, denying the applica-Judge Cole ruled that if the company had a valid contract it had a remedy in the Court of Claims. A number of lawyers were in attendance when the decision was read, among them Messrs. Hoebling and Fay, representing the Purcell Company, and Mr. Purcell himself. Department Attorney Davis and H. J. Rarrett were present as representatives of the Government. Judge Cole recited the facts in connection with the suit and continued:

facts in connection with the suit and continued:

The defendant refuses to recognize the alleged contract, and has advertised for other proposals and intends to make another contract. The defendant resists the granting of the injunction upon the grounds that the complainant has no contract, and second, that if it had, a court of equity has no jurisdiction to grant an injunction, there being, as he contends, an adequate remedy at law.

As to the first ground, the Court held that it was immaterial that the Postmaster-General did not sign the contract. On its return to the Department signed by the complainant it became as hinding upon the Government as if it had been signed by the Postmaster-General. Neither could avoid nor annul it without the consent of the other. The fact that the Postmaster-General claimed that it was discovered that "the complainant was not a suitable or proper person or body politic to be intrusted with the carrying out of the contract" did not have any weight, as there was nothing in the contract authorizing its annument on such grounds.

The second ground, that the Purcell Company had an adequate remedy at law, was upheld, and it was send the the fact in the contract.

an adequate remedy at law, was upheld, and it was said that the facts in the record show that the complainant can be, in contemplation of law, fully compensated in money for damage sustained. In concluding the Judge said that, while the acts

of the Postmaster-General complained of are a vio-lation of the contract rights of the complainant, they are within the power and discretion of the

A case may easily be imagined where it would be more to the interests of the Government to violate a contract and tespond in such damages as might be occasioned thereby than to perform it. Whether this is the proper policy of the Government in this case is a question for the determination of the Postmaster-General, and the Court has no jurisdiction to control his action by injunction unless it appeared that such action would inflict such damages upon complainast that it could not be compensated in money, and that does not appear in this case.

The case will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals before suit is finally brought in the Court

Appeals before suit is finally brought in the Court of Claims.

NARROWLY ESCAPED INSTANT DEATH.

MANY PROPLE'S LIVES IMPERILLED BY THE

FALLING OF A PARTY WALL.

The party wall of the houses Nos. 231 and 233 Centre-st. crumbled to the ground at 5 o'clock on Thursday night and carried away a part of the floors of both buildings. In Nos. 231 and 233 were many persons a little while before the wall went down, but they were warned of their danger by the crackling of the floors, and got to the street before the apartments were wrecked. Some of the tenants and other persons in the buildings just before the wall caved in had narrow escapes from instant death. The ground floor of No. 231 was occupied by a barber, the floor above the shop by a shoemaker and his family, and the third floor by Charles F. O'Nelli, a lawyer. On the ground floor of No. 223 was the plumber shop of E. G. Barton, and above him lived an Italian family. In a front rocm of their flat were the shoemaker and his wife when the floors cracked. The shoeas the party wall fell. His wife selzed their tw children and got safely out by way of a rear fire-escape. The barber and his assistant were busy shaving customers. They heard the rumbling of the falling bricks, and lost no time in getting to the street. One of the customers was almost fast asleep in a chair, and came near being left undisturbed by those rushing for the doors. On reaching the street he insisted on going back for his hat, and left the building the second time a moment before the wall fell, earrying parts of the floors down into the cellar. A few minutes before the accident O'Nelli left the house. Several lighted stoves fell with the wall, but no fire was started. Hundreds of persons were sitracted to the scene

bricks. A fire-engine company was called out, and inspected the ruins to see if there were any dead hodies in the debris.

It is said that the buildings were erected sixty years ago. What caused the accident is not known. In Sweansy, a building inspector, who examined the houses, said that the foundation of the buildings was rotten, and that the bad foundation had caused the wail to fall. In the street were found

by the sound of the breaking timbers and falling bricks. A fire-engine company was called out, and

fresh bricks and mortar. Mr. Sweeney said that no permit had been given for alterations on the premises. According to J. A. Lopez-Diaz, of No. 138 Grand-st., the agent of the houses, no one had made any alterations to the house on Thursday, but he admitted that he had had an architect looking at the buildings.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMIS-SIONER SHOWS AN INCREASE OF \$24,000,000

Washington, Aug. 12.—The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the receipts from all sources in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$170,863,579, an increase as compared with the previous fiscal year of \$24,319,925. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during the year are given as follows:

Spirits, \$92,346,899, increase, \$10,588,256; tobecco, \$31,210,622, increase, \$5,590,324; fermented liquors, \$33,515,421, increase, \$7,043,250; oleomargarine, \$1,315,769, increase, \$25,650; illie; cheese, \$16,518, decrease, \$2,473, banks and bankers, \$1,189, increase, \$1,064; miscellaneous, \$1,243,006, increase, \$867,715.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented tobacco, cigarettes and cigars on which tax was paid during the year are stated as fol-

Spirits, distilled from fruit, 1,411,448 gallons increase, 265,317 gallons; whiskey and other spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, 78,353,210 gallons, increase, 9,519,919 gallons; fermented liquors or heer, 37,486,155 barrels, increase, 3,063,062; cigars (number), 4,752,759,534, and decrease of nearly 400,686,080; tobacco, 288,160,074 pounds, increase, 27,426,202 pounds; cleamagarine, 53,-388,727 pounds; increase, 12,534,168 pounds; filted cheese, 1,412,923 pounds; decrease, 250,214 pounds.

The expenses incident to the collection of the

Internal Revenue tax during the year were approximately \$3,886,262. The States paying the largest amounts of Internal

Revenue tax are given as follows: Hitnois, \$39.608,686; New-York, \$21,055,569; Kentucky, \$18,220,915; Ohio, \$16,426,505; Pennsylvania, \$13,846,790; Indiana, \$10,022,274.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS. RULINGS ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS GIVEN BY COM-

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat yes terday received several important rulings in the new War Tax law from Commissioner Scott at Washington. Among them were the following:

A trust company about to issue additional stock, having, for instance, a capital stock of \$1,00,000, of 71, 1898, and desiring to make one or more issues after that date, inquired if the additional stock issue" under the terms and meaning of the of June 12, 1888, and is taxable at the rate cents per \$100, face value or fraction thereof.

cemetery association conducted on a mutual benefit plan. It is explained that usually deeds to burial sites do not grant, assign or convey to the pur only the right of burial therein, to erect monu-ments thereon, etc. Such deeds do not require ments increon, etc. Such deeds do not require stamps. Commissioner Scott rules that if deeds itsued by a cemetery association or others are so worded as to vest in or convey to the grantees a right, title and interest in any lands, tenements or other realty, the value of which exceeds \$100 then such deeds must be stamped, and the fact that the association executing the deed is con-ducted on a mutual benefit plan does not exemp-

of mortgages and on a release of a portion of mortgage premises, Commissioner Scott rules: "A

is given to secure the payment of notes or any renewals thereof, the notes can be renewed withrout the renewal of the mortgage, and when this is done the notes must be stamped, but no stamp is required on the mortgage. The fact that the renewal bond is stamped does not relieve the mortgage if it is renewed or extended from the tax. Where a deed is given releasing the whole or a portion of the mortgaged premises, such a deed should be taxed as provided under the head of conveyances, and the hasis of taxation is the value of the interests released. A member of the Produce Exchange inquires if he must pay on a bill of flour bought on the New York Produce Exchange for shipment to the West Indies, at the time of the payment of the bill, one cent for each \$100 on the bill to be receipted. Commissioner Scott rules that the law requires that the sciller must affix the stamp to the memorandum or bill of sale.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The company which is to support De Wolf Hop per this season will include Edmund Stanley. fred Klein, Harry B. Stone, Miss Nella Bergen. Miss Alice Judson, Miss Catherine Carlisle, George W. Barnum, Mark M. Price, Miss Adine Bouvier and Arthur Cunningham, Mr. Hopper will appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre on September 5, in

The funeral of Diego de Vivo, the opera manager, who died on Thursday, will take place at his home, No. 232 West Seventy-fifth-st., to-day at 2.30 p. m.

The first matines performance of the season at the Casino will be given this afternoon.

Edward J. Morgan, who is to play the part of John Storm in "The Christian," in Miss Viola Allen's company, will not on that account leave the Lyceum Theatre company. He will remain with Miss Allen till the opening of the season at the Lyceum, and then he will return to that house.

The adaptation of Alexander Bisson's "Les Controleur des Wagons-Lits," which is to follow "A Brace of Partridges," at the Madison Square Theatre, is to be called "On and Off."

Miss Marie Engle, the opera singer, arrived here from England yesterday. She is on her way to Chicago to visit her father. She will return to Chicago to visit her father. She will return to England in October, and after singing in London will go to Paris. In November she will come back to America, and will sing in several of the large cities in the course of the winter.

The announcement comes from the Madison Square Garden that the suggestion made by almost everybody who saw the naval spectacle on Thurs-day evening, that the gauze screen on which the scene was painted, ought to be removed, has been adopted, and that the exhibition is greatly im-proved thereby.

Burr McIntosh is recovering from his sickness caused by the hardships of the campaign in Cuba and will soon begin rehearsals of his new play, "The War Correspondent,"

THE REV. DR. JOHN G. ECKMAN DEAD. The Rev. Dr. John G. Eckman, who for many years was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Northeastern Pennsylvania, died on Wednesday evening at his home in Scran-ton, Renn., after a brief illness, from heart disease. Dr. Eckman was born on October 7, 1835, at Sunbury. Penn., and he was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In 1869 he was ordained, and Wesleyan Seminary. In 1869 he was ordained, and since his ordination he had occupied some of the most prominent pulpits of his conference, of which he had been five times elected a delegate to the General Conference.

His son, the Rev. George P. Eckman, is paster of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. The funeral will be held on next Monday afternoon at the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Scranton, Penn., of which he was at one time the pastor.

JAPANESE VISITORS HERE.

Among the arrivals at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening was I. Ito, of Japan. At first it was reported that he was Marquis Ito, ex-Premier of Japan. At the hotel, however, little was known about its guest. One of the clerks said that rooms had been engaged for him several days ago. He is accompanied by M. Ousani.

ROCA PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT. London, Aug. 13 .- A dispatch to "The Times"

from Buenos Ayrea says:
"To-day General Roca, who, on June 12 last, was for a term of six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, was formally procealmed President by Congress. At the same time Dr. Costa was proclaimed Vice-President of the Republic.

BIDS FOR ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS. Washington, Aug. 12.-The Postoffice Department officials are making preparations to make a new officials are making preparations to make a new contract for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and have prepared forms for proposals. The specifications are practically the same as those when rids were submitted last March, with the exception that the paper to be used must be loft-dried and of Government standard and formula, no provision being made for other samples to be submitted by bidders. Only one of the parties to the bond can be an incorporated guarantee company.

ADDRESSES AT NORTHFIELD.

DR. HAMLIN AND ROBERT COLLEGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE MOVED BY AN AMERICAN

ADMIRAL—MR. MACGREGOR ON "THE

INDWELLING OF CHRIST."

[Int Tellegraph To the tribute]

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 12.—"We do just as we please here," said Mr. Moody in explaining a change in the programme this morning. This feature of the Bible Conference gives to Mr. Moody announce that he will speak in the afternoon or evening, when he has heard nothing of it before. Dr. Weston was announced yesterday to speak this afternoon, but Mr. Moody found that he morning, and he said that he would not work the had been speaking at the Northfield Hotel in the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the had been speaking at the Northfield Hotel in the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning, and he said that he would not work the morning and he said that he would not work the morning and he said that he would not work the morning was prolonged beyond morning, and he said that he would not work the Doctor too hard, and would speak himself. The song service this morning was prolonged beyond its usual length, in order to hear Mrs. W. R. Moody, D. L. Moody's daughter-in-law, sing "Blessed Hope" and "Moment by Moment." The latter hymn was written by her father. Major

Whittle, and the music was composed by herself. Moody said this morning: "I have asked in what magazine I am going to place the thoughts this winter that I spoke about the other I am going to place them in 'The Record of Christian Work, for this reason: I want you to get Major Whittle's notes on the Bible readings he spends about four hours on every day. He is getng the cream of the libraries, so as to bring these thoughts before you. I find the Major's thoughts thoughts before you. I find the major a thoughts are a great help to me, and I place his thoughts in my interleaved Bible whenever I find anything that strikes me. In the magazine I hold in my hands are thoughts from Spurgeon. Thomas Andrew Murray, Joseph Parker, F. Meyer and others. I am going to take a verse and

When Mr. Moody announced the first speaker, he said. 'I will tell you now what time it is: it is a There are no trains out of Northfield this morning

The Rev. George H. C. Margregor spoke first this He summarized the teaching that Mr.

Macgregor continued with his address based tached from the world, and be always ready. As a good servant, the Christian must be attentive. than everything else the Christian should desire to preme use of the vessel is readiness, and if

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan followed with a Dr. Cyrus hamlin, the veteran mission Turkey, told the wonderful story of the founding of Robert College in Constantinopie, in the after-

neon. He said in part.

I had been looking for a site for the college all through the year 1859. My first chosen site was unattainable. The twenty-fourth site was finally purchased at Koroucheshne, and had an elevated and healthy position. The phases of the bargain are too many to enumerate. The site cost about \$7,000. I purchased the ground of the celebrated Ahmed Vefvk Effendt, afterward Pacha, on the condition that the money should be used ever when the Greerencest should give a legal permit to build the college in that snot. After a delay of some found to my constraint into the very central single of land, cutting into the very central site, was owned by another person. This was purchased for ist before the owner knew what an imparation in the site and had begun preparations for building, an officer of the Sublime Porte came and building, an officer of the Sublime Porte came and the control of the sublime Porte came and you want to be sublimed to the control of the sublime Porte came and you want to be sublimed to the control of the sublimed to th

Some formalities are still uncompleted, and you not wait until they are." In answer to the question, "How long" are said:
"Perhaps a couple of weeks."

FARRAGUT ASKED A QUESTION. "What formalities?" He did not know, but I was not long in finding out that the Jesuits had | marks might well be excused for doing so part in the protection of the college. But after various hindrances Robert College was opened in part in the protection of the colege. But after various hindrances Robert College was opened in 1882. I was not allowed to put up a building however, and for seven long years I had been trying every measure that seemed to promise any result. At last an incident occurred which brought about the desired result, the visit of Admiral Farragui to Constantinople. His coming excited great interest, and seemed to move the entire city. One day I called on him, and told him the story of the college difficulty. He said:

"I am sorry that the Turks treat you so unjustly. But I am not here on any diplomatic mission. I can do nothing to help you." A mutual friend happened in just at that moment, and said:

"You are just in the nick of time to help Dr. Hamlin out of this difficulty. You might, when you dine with the great pachas, ask them why this college cannot be built; that is all."

"I will readily do that," said the Admiral, with a jovial look. I heard nothing for a time when one day an officer of the Sublime Porte said to me:

"I want to ask you if your great Admiral was sent here to settle the college question?" I say that the Admiral had done as asked, and I made an evasive answer. Shortly, however, the permit for the college came. The building was creeted after numerous difficulties had been overcome, and the college formally opened on July 4, 1874.

At the evening Auditorium service Major Whittle made a stirring address on the work among the soldlers, reading a number of letters that had come

made a stirring address on the work among the soldiers, reading a number of letters that had come from the front, and Mr. Morgan preached on "Christian Optimism." A BIBLE READING BY MR. MACGREGOR.

The character of the addresses given daily by Mr. Macgregor can be gathered from a stenographic re-port of his sermon, or Bible study, given on Wednesday morning. The subject was, "The In-dwellings of Christ," based upon Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians III. 14-21: "For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family is heaven and earth is named, that he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man; that Christ might by his Spirit in the inner man, that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to com-prehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God. Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen." The following is a

the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen." The following is a complete report of the sermon:

We have already seen that the first part of this chapter is a parenthesis. The apostle had been speaking of the Church as the habitation of God through the Spirit when he turned aside to dwell on tifnt thought, so new to the world then, and so surprising, the thought of the Gospel as something free to all. He now turns back to the train of thought he had left. The "for this cause" of verse I is the "for this cause" of verse I is the "for this cause" of verse I is the "for the cause" of verse I repeated again. To get the main thought of the apostle we should read from verse I9 of chapter ii, dropping the parenthesis out. The apostle's argument will then run thus:

"Ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but feilow-citizens with God's people, and members of God's household. Ye are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone, in whom all the building, fitty framed together, grows into a temple hallowed by the indwelling of the Lord. And in Him not these only, but you also are built up together, to make a house wherein God may dwell by the presence of His Spirit. For this cause, because you are in that Church, which is the temple of the Lord and in which He dwells, I bow my knees unto the Father, of whom the whole family in heaven and in earth is named, that He would grant you according to the riches of His spirit in the inward man, that Christ may dwell in your hearts through faith, to the end that ye being rooted and neight, and depth, and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye may be filled unto all the fulness of God."

THREE FEATURES OF PALL'S PRAYER. THREE FEATURES OF PAUL'S PRAYER.

There are three things which call for our attention in connection with this prayer; (1) The ground of the prayer. (2) The matter of the prayer. (3)
The purpose of the prayer.
First—The ground of the prayer is the relation already existing between the believer and God. How instructive it is to find that in his epistles Paul

Australian Line.

Vancouver, R. C., Aug. 12—A result of the new Canadian preferential tariff, in its relation to raw sugar, is that forty tons will be shipped from Fig. to the Eritish Columbia sugar refinery at Vancouver this season, by steamers of the Canadian instructive it is to find that in his epistles Paul

Australian Line.

emple. In this sense it is perfectly true that outside the In this sense it is perfectly true that outside there is no salvation. It is only as we rest on the foundation christ Jesus, and as we form part of this habitation of God, that we shar in the blessings of the Holv Spirit. It is only within the Church that the Spirit exercises His sanctify the power. In regeneration He builds us into the temple of God, in sanctification He makes us individual temples of God. But the Holy Spirit never sanctifies any whom He has not previously regenerated.

we see that the ground of this wonderful er of the Apostles is the relation already exist-between these Ephesian believers and their

ing between these Ephesian believers and their God.

My brethren, does this relation exist between you and God? Have you been muit by the Spirit into the Church of Christ? Are you resting on the foundation? Are you trusting in Christ? Have you confessed His hame? Are you numbered among His people? If not, in this wonderful prayer you have neither part nor lot. You can know nothing of the divine enabling, nothing of the divine indwelling, nothing of the divine indwelling, nothing of the divine fulness. But if you are a believer, if you are in living contact with Jesus Christ, then this prayer is for you, and every part of it may have a glorious fulfillment in your experiences.

DIVINE ENABLING AND INDWELLING. Se ond Having now considered the ground of the

prayer, we turn to speak of the matter of the prayer. The prayer before us is twofold: (i) It is a prayer for a divine enabling; (3) it is a prayer for divine indwelling. The two thoughts are so closely linked together

The two thoughts are so closely linked together hat it is impossible to separate them. "The enablant," as Dr. Moule says, "is the requisite to the incelling; the indevelling" the sure sequence to the nabling. This we see at once when we read the raper. "I how my knees," says the Apostle, "unto he Father, beseeching Him that He would grant ou according to the riches of His giery, that ye have be strengthened with power through his spirit in the new man, that Christ may dwell in your earts through faith. The reason for linking together these thoughts is obvious. This divine he welling in the individual soul is something so welling in the sacredness, so solemn in the privileges.

before Smal, he must be arrestricted where the of God. Of the divine enabling we learn these things.

First It is by the spirit. This is the agent in the enabling. It is the same spirit who first brought us to Christ who is now to bring Christ to us. It is He who is so to dwell with us that the presence of Christ shall be permanent in the heart. It is He who is to temove all fear, all missiving and to make us willing to go all lengths with God.

Second—It is the inner man. This is the sphere of the enabling. This phrase occurs not only in this passage, but in Romans vii. 22 and II Corinthians it, is, and in these places it means practically the regenerate human spirit is the lip the I who delights in the law of God who is to be indwelt by Christ. So it is this I who might otherwise be tempted to turn away from the swful blessing that its strengthened to receive it.

Third. It is according to the riches of God's glory. This is the measure of the enabling. The strengthening is that the Apostle prays for is not slight strengthening. It is a strengthening, a forming, an enabling such as the only can give Who is the Lord of Glory. It is a strengthening an enabling, such as will fit us to receive all that God can give, and to do all that God will ask.

WHAT THE DIVINE INDWELLING TEACHES.

and It is an indwelling in the heart. It is

rive.

Second—It is an indwelling in the heart. It is important to notice this, for it shows us that the indwelling of which we have speken is to be regarded as subjunctive rather than objective. The Apostle prays here not only that Christ may dwell in the heart, but that they may know it and realize it constantly. To quote for Monie, "We have here needed as subjunctive they may know it and realize it constantly. To quote for Monie, "We have here needed as subjunctive the stantly of the constantly of the stantly of the presence is fell over the dwole being. The mind hows in obcdience to this prayer, the effect of His presence is fell over the whole being. The mind hows in obcdience to this teaching, accepting it as the very truth, the heart replaces in His love; the conscience listens to His teaching, accepting it as the very truth, the heart replaces in His love; the conscience listens to His voice; the will does His commands.

Third—It is an indwelling by faith. The realization of the presence of Christ within us is secured by a trustful acceptance of and a humble reliance on the divine found. This phrase represents the heliever's part in this mightly work. By faith he hears the voice of the divine knocker, by faith he opens the door. And then the divine Guest comes in and fills the soul with the biles of heaven. This, then, is what the Apostle desires for those to whom he writes. And remember that, if we are built onto Christ, He desires it for us. And again I say, apostolic prayers are the revelation of possible Christian experience. All that is here mentioned may be ours. We may be strengthened by the power of God to give ourselves wholly up to Him. We may have wrought in us such a faith in the promises of God that we shall both expect Him and wait for Him to work in us all the good pleasure of His will. To the prayer of the Apostle surely every one of us will add a fervent amen.

THE PURPOSE OF PAUL'S PRAYER.

THE PURPOSE OF PAUL'S PRAYER.

Fourth-This brings us in the last place to consider the purpose of the prayer. How striking it is to notice here that the indwelling of Christ, blessed as it is, is not regarded as an end, but rather as a means to an end. The experience has a holy purpose. The constant sense of the presence of Christ ip the believer's life is meant, according to Pani, to

means to an end. The experience has a noty purpose. The constant sense of the presence of Christ in the believer's life is meant, according to Paul, to place him in a certain attitude and to lead him to the possession of a certain knowledge.

First-The attitude in which the indwelling of Christ is meant to place the believer is one of fixed and settled confidence in the love of God as the ultimate soil and basis of his salvation. Through the indwelling of Christ he is to be rooted and graunded in love. That is, he is to recognize himself as being a tree of the Lord, rooted deep in the rich soil of the divine love, dependent on that love as the tree upon the soil. He is to recognize himself as built upon the divine love, dependent on that love as a building upon its foundation. The purpose of the indwelling of Christ in the heart is to take the believer past all his own experience and fulness, however blessed, and lead him to God. The screngthening of the Spirit, the indwelling of Christ, is to lead the believer to the better understanding of that wonderful utterance. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Second—The knowledge to which the indwelling of Christ is meant to lead is a new knowledge and appreciation of the love of Christ, in which the divine love to mea was manifested. We must never forget that the grace which was in the heart of God was bestowed upon us in the Beloved. How marvellously the attitude and the knowledge and appreciation of the love of Christ, in which the arrival of the tree inked together! It is when we are rooted and grounded in the divine love that we get strength, as the Aposlie puts it, to comprehend with all saints the love of Christ. The self-sacrifice of the Son can only be understood fully in the light of the self-sacrifice of the Father.

It is only when I in some measure have fathomed the meaning of the words. "God so loved the world, a position to fathom the meaning of the wo

CANADA WILL GET RAW SUGAR FROM FIJI. IRVING M. SCOTT OUT OF CENTRAL PACIFIC

PETTIT STILL MISSING.

REPORTS THAT HE WAS IN JERSEY CITY

UNFOUNDED. HEARING IN THE SUIT BROUGHT BY WILLIAM

CALHOUN FOR A RECEIVERSHIP OF

A report was published yesterday morning to the effect that John Pettit, the missing real estate dealer of this city, was living in a hotel in Jersey City. As far as can be ascertained there is no truth in this report. It is thought, however, that Pettit was a guest at the Washington Hotel, at Washington and York sts., Jersey City, last April. One of the clerks of the hotel said yesterday that a man who bore a strong likeness to the published portraits of Pettit, registered on April 20 as Henry Parks, Philadelphia. He stayed at the hotel for several days. Only one visitor called on him while he was there. This man, whose description, as given by the clerk, tailies with the appearance of Alexander C. Quarrier, the vice-president of the Pettit Realty Company, in whose name much of the property of the company now stands, brought some books and a large bundle of papers with him to the hotel, and stayed with "Mr. Parks" for several hours. While engaged with Pettit the visitor sent to the hotel office for pens and ink.

In the expectation that Pettit might appear, Part I of the Supreme Court was crowded yesterday morning with persons interested in the affairs of the company and others who came out of curiosity The lawyers engaged in the case, however, had lit-tle hope that Pettit would appear, and their expectations proved correct. The plaintiff, William Calhoun, applied to have a receiver appointed for the missing man's property. Calhoun's lawyer. Henry R. Waite and Quarrier were represented by Milion Hopkins.

In his argument (or a receivership Mr. Robinso went over, in a great measure, the ground which has already been fully exploited in the newspapers.

went over. In a great measure, the ground which has already been fully exploited in the newspapers. He said that his client desired a receiver appointed to collect the rents and other incomes on Petiti's property, in which Calhoun is interested, so as to pay the interest on mortgages, taxes and other expenses. Mr. Robinson explained again that about eighteen months ago his client. Calhoun, had deposited with Mr. Petiti the deeds for the properties involved in the suit in escrow. The understanding was that Mr. Calhoun was to receive a share of the profits of the sule of these properties.

"About two or three weeks ago," the lawyer said, "Mr. Calhoun was approached both by Mr. Waite, who has a power of attorney from Petiti, and by Alexander C. Guarrier, and requested to sign over his title to the properties involved to Quarrier. Now, Mr. Waite is a minister, not engaged in his profession and Quarrier is an ex-convict. I have in my hand the proofs of what I say. It was natural therefore that Calhoun declined to have any dealings at least with Quarrier.

Mr. Hopkins, in his reply, said that Calhoun merely acted as a dummy for Petiti in most of his real estate transactions. "He wanted the assurance," added Mr. Hopkins, "from my clients that he would be retained in Mr. Petiti's employ in case he signed over his interests in the properties involved in the present suit, or that he would any least be taken care of. My clients could only assure him that they would do the best that they could, but this did not satisfy Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Hopkins announced that a receiver had been appointed for Calhoun by Justice Dugro, which Mr. Etohinson admitted to be true.

Justice Beekman reserved his decision.

POISONED BY EATING CANDY.

-RECEIVED THE CAMPY BY MAIL-

Dover, Del., Aug. 12 -Mrs. J. Polk Deane, of this place, and her sixter Mrs. J. P. Dunning, are dead, the result of poleoning from eating candy.

Mrs. Dunning was the wife of J. Preston Dunning, an Associated Press correspondent, now in Porto Rico, and both women were daughters of ex-Congressman John B Pennington. The mark on the box was illegible, but it is supposed by Mrs. Dunning to have been sent by a woman friend in San Francisco, named Graves.

After opening the box Mrs. Dunning handed it to those sitting on the porch. No unpleasantness was felt by any of the party until after they had retired for the night, when Mrs. Deane was taken ill with violent vomiting. Mrs. Dunning, later in the evening, was also taken ill similarly. Toward morning Mrs. Deane's daughter was taken sick in the same way, as were also a grandson and Miss Bateman and Miss Millington, but they soon recovered.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ISAAC N. BLODGETT AP-POINTED

Nashua, N. H., Aug. 12 -Governor Ramsdell today nominated Associate Justice Isaac N Blodgett, of Franklio, to be Chief Justice of the New-Hampshire Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy penter, and John E. Young, of Exeter, to succeed

were confirmed by the Executive Council.

Chief Justice Biogett is the senior member on
the New Hampshire beach. He is a Democrat in
politics, and is the first follower of the party to be
appointed Chief Justice by a Republican Governor ppointed Chief Justice by a property pointed the Judge Blodgett was born in Cansan, in 1838. He toudied law with William F. Weeks and Anson S. durshall, of this city, and was admitted to the air in 1862. He has practised law in Cansan and Franklin, and has served as a representative in the Legislature. He was chairman of the Demoratic State Committee and was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Novem-

FOUR BODIES WENT ASTRAY.

ARMY CAPTAIN NEARLY BURIED FOR AN AGED WOMAN

St. Louis, Aug. 12.-By the error of railroad baggagemen four bodies have gone astray. Yesterday at Cincinnati the body of Captain W. D. Sherman came near being buried for that of Mrs. Elizabeth Winkleman, and the error was only discovered at the last moment.

Miss Wyer, a young woman of Kansas, is on her Miss Wyer, a young want a corpse in the baggage car of the train that carries her is that of her betrothed, Captain W. D. Sherman, a volunteer, who died in Washington from bullet wounds re-

ceived at Santiago.

Mrs. J. O. Janes, of Parsons, Kan., arrived in St. Louis last night and discovered that the body of her husband, shipped from Boston, had not arrived. Word was sent out along the line, and a iclegram came to the effect that the body of Mr. Janes would be forwarded at once. A body Mr. Janes would be forwarded at once. A body did come, but it was not that of Mr. Janes. The box bore the inscription, "W. P. Leany, No. 2,621 Madison-ave., New-York City." This was returned. To-day a scaled casket bearing no inscription was received. The railroad officials assured Mrs. Janes that it contained the body of her husband, but she is not certain that such is the case, and it is thought that the coffin may contain the body of Captain Sherman.

Checkpart Ave. 12 - A distressing scene occurred

thought that the count may contain the body of Captain Sherman.

Cincinnati, Aug. 12.—A distressing scene occurred here yesterday when the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Winkleman was expected to be buried. She died in New-York, and her body was thought to have been taken from the train to Spring Grove Cemetery. On the same train was the body of Captain W. D. Sherman. It was not intended to open the Winkleman coffin here, but a sister of the dead woman made the request at the grave.

When the undertaker discovered that he had the body of a captain in uniform and not that of an aged woman, he did ail he could to remedy the mistake made by the bassagemen in putting off the wrong coffin. The ratiway officials telegraphed for the return of the Winkleman coffin, and that of Captain Sherman was sent on the next train.

BANNOCKS RESIST ARREST. Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 12.-Governor Richards has

received information from Deputy Game Warden Pyle that forty Bannock Indians, from Idaho, who are killing eik in the vicinity of Jackson's Hole, have successfully resisted arrest. At the request of Governor Richards, Secretary

Bilss, of the Interior Department, has issued orders to the Fort Washakle authorities to drive the Indians back to their reservations. SOUTHERN DEAD REMEMBERED.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.- The Confederate veterans, members of Pickett's division, who are visiting this city, to-day paid a touching tribute to their fallen comrades who are buried in the National fallen contrades who are buried in the National Cemetery in Germantown, a suburb of this city. More than four hundred Southern soldiers were buried in this cemetery, and their comtrades decorated their graves with small American flags. The Rev. S. A. Grimsiey, a Baptist minister of Richmond, Va., who way in the thick of the fight at Gettysburg, delivered the oration. He spoke of the generosity of the brave to the fallen foe, and of the lasting peace that had been purchased with blood. A volley was fired over the graves by the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 12.-A result of the new | San Francisco, Aug. 12 (Special).-Irving M. Scott has written from Europe resigning the place of di-rector of the Central Pacific Railroad, J. D. Grant, of this city, has been elected as his successor. It is understood that political reasons were the cause of Mr. Scott's retirement. Manamaters

Saturday Matters

STORE closes at noon to-day. A day's business to be done in four hours. The news is chiefly of matters of apparel and it's all good news.

Women's Gloves at 75c.—The new "Mock Rein-deer"—soft, pliable, durable, Of lamb suede, A splendid glove at a little price.

\$2.50 Women's Shoes at \$1.25.—Laced boots of tan kidskin; flexible soles—neat, reliable, stylish, cellent value at double our price—\$1.25 a pair. Handkerchiefs.—Special offerings for men women. Men's \$1.50-doz. handkerchiefs at \$1.18

women. Men's \$1.50-doz, handkerchiefs at \$1.18 doz. Women's Novelty French colored handkerchiefs at 25c., that were 75c. An Umbrella Bargain.—Men and women may share it. Fine all-silk umbrellas, 2 sizes each for men

and women. Cheap at former price, \$2.25. they're \$1.75. Women's Serge Suits.—A lot of new serge costumes in black or navy blue. Very low priced at \$10 to \$20. Men's Serge Suits.—Double-breasted, silk-faced to attonholes. Were considered exceptional value at

outtonholes. W 15. Price \$19. Boys' Suits.—Of fancy cheviots and plain worsted or boys 18 to 19. They've bean \$12. Choose at \$1 Men's Furnishings, Five Items .- Men's one dollar

Negligee Shirts, at 50c. Silk and Satin Scarfs, 2 for 25c.—values in the collection 25c. to \$1. Bathing suits at one-third to one-half off regular prices. Silk Suppenders, at 25c.—all pure silk, and a decided bargain, Men's Collars, in every good shape, equal in appearance and wear to the usual 25c. quality—these are 10c. each or 50c for a half dozen. each, or 50c, for a half dozen.

18c. Books.—Thirty-eight-cent books, rather, that we're selling at 18c. Seventy-five titles. Scott, Dickers, Cooper, Eliot, Lever, are some of the authors, Well printed, nicely bound books, at less than half price About 20c. Candies .- Chocolete Mints, the kind for

which you've paid 40c. to 60c., and our regular 30c. quality, are going in great quantities at 20c. Absorbed pure Marshmallows at the same price.

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MORE STEWART CLAIMANTS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO GET POSSESSION OF THE ESTATE STARTED BY AL-LEGED RELATIVES.

Litigation involving the A. T. Stewart estate was Litigation involving the A T. Stewart estate was tevived yesterday by the granting by Justice Waiter Lloyd Smith, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, of an ex-parte order, appointing Archibaid A McGlashan, of No. 52 Broadway, guardian ad litim in behalf of Mary Agnes Carroll, nineteen years old, and John Joseph Carroll, thirteen years old, and John Joseph Carroll, thirteen teen years old, and John Joseph Carron, tairees, years old, to allow them to sue as poor persons. George William Hart and Sheldon Hopkins, of No. 31 Nassau-st, were appointed attorneys of record in their behalf. The Carrolla seek to recover property in possession of Henry Hilton and others, which they claim as heirs of the late A. T. Stewart The suit is a revival of that brought by Mrs. Catherine Owens, of No. 85 Madison-st., and other twelve years ago, and later by Mrs. Owens in the

name of her son, Alexander Stewart.

She claims to have been the wife of Alexander Stewart and own cousin of A. T. Stewart. Ac-Stewart and own cousin of A. T. Stewart. According to Mrs. Owens's statement, the Carroll children, under whose name the present suit is brought, are the children of James Carroll and Catherine Carroll, both of whom are dead, Catherine Carroll having been the daughter of Mrs. Owens and Alexander Stewart, her first husband.

At the office of Hart & Höpkins it was said resterday that Mr. Hart, who has charge of the case, was too busy to furnish information, regarding it, but that a statement would be given out on Monday.

A representative of the firm said, however, that hey have evidence sufficient to fill up the gape at the testimony of former suits. The Manhatin Club and property on Long Island held by the Large Island Ralirond and the Garden City Company are involved in the suit.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

LECTURES AND THE ORATORIO "THE MESSIAN AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, Aug. 12 (Special) .- The last session of the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theolog were held to-day. This morning's work consist of lectures by the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, Dr. Rogers's lecture was the fourth of his series on Genesis and recent Oriental research. His subject was "Abraham and the Kings of the East." Dr. Gunsaulus lectured on "The Higher Ministries of Literature." This course has suggested the formation of a literary department in connection with

year's school.

The Rev. Dr. William D. Kelley, editor of "The Methodist Review," lectured this afternoon on "Matthew Arnold: An Apostle of Sweetness and

"Matthew Arnold: An Apostle of Sweetness and Light."
The tratorio "The Messiah" was rendered in the auditorium to-night before an audience numbering nearly ten thousand people. The chorus was composed of members of the New-Tork Oratorio so-cleties, and the Ocean Grove Musical Festival Chorus. The New-York Symphony Orchestra furnished the music. The oratorio was produced under the direction of Frank Danforch of New-York City. The soloists were Mme. De Vere-Sanio, soprano, Mme. Elizabeth D. Leonsrd. alto, H. Evanis Williams, tenor, and J. C. Dempsey, bass. Special trains were run on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad to accommodate the patrons of the festival from the neighboring resorts.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

INDICATIONS THAT IT HAS BEEN RESTORED. THE ROUTINE OF HIS DAILY LIFE

ROUTINE OF HIS DAILY LIFE.

Rome correspondence of The London Morning Post.

Whatever doubts were felt a week ago as to the real state of the Pope's health, there is now mo longer any question that he has rallied from his indisposition, for he has again allowed himself to be photographed in the Vatican Gardens. His Holiness was taken in a chair, surrounded by his chamberlain, Count Camillo Peccl, some of the Guardie Nobill, and a number of Swiss Guards. The photographer was again Kennedy Dickson, who, besides photographing the Pope twice, has been allowed by the military authorities to make an ascent in a captive balloon, so as to obtain from above views of the Castel Sant' Angelo, the course of the Tiber, and the Plazza San Pietro.

As though posing for a photographer were not sufficient proof of good health, His Holiness received on the same day five prelates for the dispatch of Vatican business, and "in the afternoon conceded to various persons the consolation of kissing his hand."

The recent indisposition of the Pope, and the rumors founded on it, have brought to light a number of interesting particulars with regard to the Pontiff's daily life. An early riser, Leo XIII is on foot soon after 6 o'clock, and immediately on rising says prayers. He then often escends, or, rather, is carried, into the Vatican gardens, from which he returns to say mass in his private chapel and to confer with his Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla. After a cup of chocolate or coffee the reception of visitors begins, those having special appointments being received between 8 and \$30 o'clock, while the members of the sacred congregation have their audiences from 9 or 9:30 o'clock onward.

About Il o'clock the Pope retires for a moment to take a cup of bouilion with a glass of Bordeaux.

pointments being received between 8 and o'clock, while the members of the sacred congregation have their audiences from 3 or 9:30 o'clock onward.

About it o'clock the Pope retires for a moment to take a cup of bouilion with a glass of Bordeaux, after which he continues to work until 2 o'clock, which is his hour for dinner. The Pope is always behindhand with his work, because he insists on reading and arranging personally the matters brought to his notice. After dinner, which is extremely light, and which is always taken by the Pope alone, work is continued until 7 or 7:30 o'clock, when another turn in the gardens is taken until sunset. There are a few, but very few, exceptions to the Pope's practice of dining alone. Some time since the Spanish Ambassador to the vatican was invited with his wife and son to share the Pontifical dinner, but the Pope has never, for instance, invited his brother, Cardinal Pecci, or either of his nephews to bear him company at table.

The whole of the Pope's kitcheh costs him little more than five shillings a day. Indeed, the strictest economy is practised in all the departments of the Pope's nussehold, and Leo XIII will certainly be known to history as one of the least extravagant Pontiffs on record. After returning from the gardens, receptions are continued until it o'clock, or even midnight. Then the Pope retires to rest, but not always to sleep, for during the night he often composes Latin verses, which are dictated to one of his secretaries early next morning.

For a man of nearly eighty-eight years of age this is a heavy day's work, which are dictated to one of his secretaries early next morning.

For a man of nearly eighty-eight years of the resounding vitality and strength of the Pope's constitution. The surest sign of indisposition or weakness on his part is the curtailment of the cessation of the numerous daily receptions, and the cessation of the numerous daily receptions, and the cessation of the numerous daily receptions, and the cessation of the numerous daily receptio